ONONONONONO DE STAINED GLASS A Palais Royal Surprise.



HE millinery chief returned from New York this morning and has news for tomorrow that will prove a series of greatest surprises. First: \$7.50 instead of \$15 to \$25 for choice of sixty Trimmed Hats, in which are the names and addresses of the world's most famous milliners. But why only \$7.50? Because they are the no-longer-needed imported models of a New York manufacturer who makes a specialty of trimmed hats, used by milliners and others for their "Opening" occasions.

\$2 for \$3.50 Hats.

Plaited Chiffon Hats, in the styles that are now assured popular favor. You have paid \$5 until now. Here at \$3-after 8 a.m. tomorrow. Black and all the best colors.

\$3 for \$5 Hats.

Shirred Silk Hats in all the latest styles. Black and all colors. Superior but similar to the hats you have seen here at \$3.50. Ready tomorrow morning promptly at 8 o'clock.

And Now for the Greatest Surprise of All.

39c and 59c

For Sample Flowers Worth Up to \$2.

Regular patrons will have pleasant memories of such bargains in the past. Here are the facts of this offering: 300 dozen samples from the leading importer of New York. Practically as good as newsome having been used only in the sample rooms, others on the road by the salesmen. The choice is offered of every best kind of flowers and foliage imported this season. Tomorrow morning's visitors are promised the greatest surprise of the season. A very great surprise, because unusually early to expect such bargains. Ready tomorrow morning on first floor tables, where the crowd will be.

\$1.19 Tomorrow for "Palais Royal" Suede Gloves.

The correct 3-clasp Gloves for church going and such occasions. Pearl, Grays and Modes-best variety of these correct spring shades is here. Fitted at our risk-just to demonstrate how perfectly they do fit. You'll not be asked to purchase.

\$1 Gloves for

Ladies' Glace Kid Gloves, all sizes, in white, black and every spring shade. \$1 value at 59c. Last time this side of Easter. After now the demand will be as great if not greater than the



for \$1.25 Gloves. Choice of Ladies' and Misses'

3-clasp Suede and 2-clasp Glace Kid Gloves and Men's Cape Tan Gloves. Will wives, mothers and sisters inform the men of their gloves being here? Warranted-fitted at our risk.

Sunday Veils. Neckwear. Don't mar your beauty with

44c tomorrow for 50c Chiffon Veils with embroidered dots. All colors, plain

New Parasols.

\$1,99 tomorrow for the \$2.48 Parasols of plain colors and stylish black and white stripes, with check borders. And Umbrellas of Colored Sliks.

Remember This.

5C for 25c Ebony Toilet Articles with sterling silver trimmings. On table at G street door.

inappropriate neckwear when the reverse is so easily attain-

89c tomorrow for choice of \$1 Venice Lace Collars and Lace-trimmed Chif-fon Jahots. Both are new. \$1.75 for the \$1.98 Chiffon Jabots, with gold braid and lace trimmings. The most bewitching of the new reckpieces.

25c for Ribbon-trimmed Stock Collars, Automobile Ties, Chenille Bows.

Sunday Hose.

35¢ for new French Lisle Hose, gauze, medium and heavy weight, in four atyles of dropstitching. Also English Gauze Cotton and Maco Yarn Hose, with spliced soles and selvage. Extra sizes are here, with ribbed tops.

Toilet Needs.

2 1 C a bottle for "Borine," preferred by many to listerine....10c box for Woodworth's 25c Tollet Powder...49c for bar containing 70 cents' worth Conti Castlle Soap...3e for usual 5c bottles Petroleum Jelly...49c for the drug stores' 75c War-ranted Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles.

Best \$5 Garments in Washington. Why?

Best \$5 Skirts. Dress Skirts of Homespun and Chevlot cloth, in grays and black. Choice of latest styles,-seven-gored flounce and flounce ef-

fect. Some plain, some satin trimmed. More \$5 Skirts.

The Golf, Rainy-day and Walking Skirts of double-faced cloths, in grays and blues. Correct length, full flare, deep stitching,

One reason: Immense and advantageous contracts. Another: Contentment with less than usual profit. Summed up-you get the usual \$6 to \$7 garments here at only \$5 for choice.

Best \$5 Waists. Taffeta Silk and Peau de Soie Waists, with latest style sleeves, etc. Plain, tucked and nemstitched. Black, greens, grays, old rose, blues and pink.

Best \$5 Wraps. Eton and Fly-front Jackets of cheviot and covert cloths, satin lined. Sizes 32 to 44,

Mothers' Day.

Here are tomorrow's special prices for children's Sunday clothes:

and embroidery trim-

88c for Boys' \$1 44c for the 59c Guimpes, with wash materials. New hemstitched yoke back styles. Sizes 2 to 4 and front. Sizes 2 to

From the New York Herald.

picture. Sizes 1 to 6 new long waist. Lace



Housekeepers.

Basement floor for these Satur-

day "specials" for housekeepers: 39c Nickel Soap Dishes for......25c

Palais Royal, ALISNER, G & 11th Sts.

FISHING WITH FIRE.

"Torching" as It is Practiced Along the Maine Coast.

Fire and lights now play an important part in the fisheries of various parts of the world. In Florida boats go out on dark, moonless nights after mullet, with braziers at the bows filled with blazing pine knots. As the boatmen row slowly and quietly along through the lagoons the fish are attracted by the glare within reach of the castnet, which is thrown overboard at intervals, to be drawn in again and again, filled with silvery victims. So eagerly do the mullet seek the light that frequently they leap into the boat, thus affecting

On the coast of Maine, and in the waters of the nearby Canadian provinces, is practiced a method of fishing for herring which is known as "torching." It is of Indian origin, and was undoubtedly utilized by the aborigines in that part of the world long before the coming of Columbus. In the Lubec Narrows, which form the eastern entrance of Passamaquoddy bay, this kind of fishing is specially popular, though forbidden in the neighboring waters of New Brunswick, because of a belief that the kerosene incidentally employed (floating on the water) has the effect of driving away the fish.

fish.

Formerly birch torches were used in this nocturnal pursuit, but since the bark became scarce kerosene has been substituted, tow or rags being wrapped around a stick dipped into the oil and set on fire. One of these torches being attached to the bow of a boat, the latter is rowed by one or two men, while another stands in the bow with

Sometimes squid—the small cuttle fishes so largely used by fishermen for bait, and whose bones serve to sharpen canaries' bills—are captured in the same way. They are much attracted by light—so markedly, indeed, that on a moonlight night tens of thousands of them will run ashore and become stranded, thus perishing because they are so interested in gazing at the moon that they keep their eyes upon that orb, propelling themselves steadily in one direction meanwhile, until they find themselves on the beach. Then, by the pumping of their siphons, they push themselves farther up, until they are hopelessly high and dry. Along the coast of Maine welrs of brush are used for catching herring, and sometimes the fish are "toled" into these traps by means of lights. Large shoals of herring being observed outside, but showing no disposition to come and be caught, the fishermen will go out in boats, with torches, and row quietly over the schools, attracting them in the direction of the weirs. Having returned at length to the weirs, they extinguish the torches, go out again and repeat the process.

During the shad catching season on the Sometimes squid—the small cuttle fishes

Potomac one may see numerous lanterns on the surface of the river, looking like so many great firefiles. These lanterns are attached to the buoys of the shad nets, enabling the fishermen to find them in the FISH FROZEN STIFF.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

A good proof of the fact that you can freeze a fish to death and then bring him a boat, the latter is rowed by one or two men, while another stands in the bow with a scoop net and scoops up the fish as they rise to the light. Moonless nights are chosen always, and the rowing is kept up constantly, because the herring will rise only so long as the light is kept in motion.

and the second of the second o ing some trout for a New York aquarium. The journey was made in the middle of the winter, and Mr. Follett and his guides were obliged to walk twenty-three miles in a temperature which that night fell to 52 degrees below zero. Eleven miles of their course lay across an open lake, and here the cold wind froze the face of every man of the party as solid as a piece of marble. Mr. Follett had never before been frozen and was frightened, and so told his guides, but they laughed at him. "When we get into the woods," said they, "your face will thaw out, and you will have no trouble over it. Do you not see that your body is sweating now? It is only the cold wind on your face which has hurt you." To his intense surprise Mr. Follett found that the statement of the guides was absolutely true. He suffered no inconvenience from the freezing. ing some trout for a New York aquarium

rue. He suffered no inconvenience from The party obtained their trout in Lake Edward and packed them in the usual shipping cans, in which they undertook to carry them to the railroad. Of course, in such weather the water in the caps froze almost solid. In the center of the vessels the trout, by their continual moving about, kept a little part of the water uncongealed, but it was only a little part, and when the cans were unloaded in New York the management laughed at Mr. Follett, saying that he had gotten his fish from cold storage. Yet every one of these trout, some of which were frozen in the cans, lived and enjoyed a green old age in water not quite so rigorous. Yet stranger is the statement that when the guides were fishing for these trout through the ice on Lake Edward it was the invariable case that the fish, taken out of its native element and thrown down for a moment on the snow, would freeze stiff in a-very few moments. These frozen fish were taken into the tent in which the party lived. The temperature inside the tent was so low that a scum of ice always froze on the water pails, yet a fish put in one of these pails of water would soon thaw out and become as lively as ever. The party obtained their trout in Lake

ITS MANUFACTURE IS ONE OF THE

Good Results Necessitate Close Attention to Details-Designs Are First Drawn and Then Tinted.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Those who see the wonderful stainedclass windows in our churches and the beautiful creations of the window-build-ers' art which decorate stairway and hall

in the artistic in the artistic massions along our boule-vards, seldom give a thought to the means by which these witching fancies come into being. Yet there is no branch of fine art more intricate in the matter of manufacture or in which closer attention to detail is necessary to secure the desired results. The making of stained-glass windows is not only a learned profession, but a handicraft, or rather a combination of several handicrafts, for it has many branches, the successful combination of which is neces-

successful combination of which is necessary to secure the desired result.

The manufacture of stained-glass windows is, in St. Louis, a very important industry, employing great numbers of workmen in large establishments, and involving the investment of much capital, which, however, is regarded as perfectly safe, for the demand for ornamental windows is constantly increasing. the demand for ornamental windows is constantly increasing. Every year a great-er number are required for private resi-dences, churches and public buildings, and thus, little by little, the ornamental win-dow factories have enlarged their borders, adding a room here, a new department there, until they have reached their pres-

The Factory.

A stained-glass window factory is like an enchanter's palace, a dream of beautiful color, a miracle of busy, hurrying industry. Everywhere glass, glass; glass in the store room, in great plates, 6 to 8 feet long, 4 to 5 in breadth, standing on edge in long, 4 to 5 in breadth, standing on edge in compartments, each kind to itself. Glass in smaller pieces in pigeon holes, like those of a desk, but eight or ten times as large; red glass, blue glass, green, violet, yellow glass; plate glass as rough as an unplaned board, smooth plate glass, highly polished and reflecting light like a mirror. Glass of a hundred hues and tints; glass clouded, mottied like the beautiful artistic marbles of which are made the altars in old cathedrals and the mantels in royal palaces. drais and the mantels in royal palaces.

Diamond glass, it for the manufacture of artificial gems; ruby, sapphire, ame-thyst, pearl, opal glass, rivaling in its hues the gems from which it takes its name. Glass overhead in boxes, sheets and cases glass in transit, bandled to and fro by wiz ards as though it were so much sheet iron glass being ground, polished, chipped, cut; glass under foot in bits and fragments of all sizes and colors; it is the realm of the glass magician, where the fragile mate-

the glass magician, where the fragile material is worked into forms of beauty.

The making of a window is an intricate and delicate operation. In the first place, there must be a pattern. Sometimes this is planned, in a general way, by the customer, but more frequently the would-be purchaser, whether the owner of a private house, the pastor of a church or the donor of a memorial window, contents himself with an indication of what he wants and leaves the rest to the artists tents himself with an indication of what he wants and leaves the rest to the artists of the factory. These first prepare a design, outlining the general plan. The design is then thated to indicate the colors of glass to be employed in its construction. the color sketch proving satisfactory, a plan of the proposed window is drawn of the exac' size of the space to be filled.

Every part of the pattern receives a number and is also marked with cabalistic figures to indicate the color and kind of gloss to be employed.

of glass to be employed. The plan is then cut into pleces of many different sizes, and every shape of which the mind can conceive, and the result is a heap of paper bits, having no apparent connection with each other. The draftsman, however, has the secret of the combination, for he has preserved a duplicate sketch for the use of the men who, from the scattered fragments, are to construct the window.

Cutting Out the Pattern. The pieces into which the plan has been divided are passed on to the glass cutters, who take sheets of sufficient size, lay the pattern on the glass, and with a diamond cutter reproduce the figure in the glass. This is not done at once, nor at a single stroke, for there is always danger that the glass may break in the wrong place. Little by little the cutter slices away the glass, a piece at a time. With deft strokes he draws nearer and nearer to the bit of pa-per which is his pattern, breaking off the superfluous glass, sometimes with his fingers, sometimes with a pair of pincers, until the edges of the glass correspond to his pattern, when it and the completed por-tion are laid to one side and another

pattern taken.

The work- is done rapidly and the loss from breakage or improper cutting is very trifling, for although the material is frangible such is the tact with which it is handled that accidents are infrequent. But let an unskilled hand attempt the cutting, and the material itself seems to mock his efforts and breaks lengthwise, crosswise, diagonally, from end to end, any way, every way, but the way he intended it

When the glasscutters have done their work the piles of glass designed to enter into the composition of the proposed window are passed on to the men who are to do the building. The pieces resemble a Chinese puzzle, and at first glance the effort to bring order out of the confused mass of shapes and colors seems quite hopeless. But the window builder has the key to the mystery in the shape of a duplicate plan. This he lays flat on his table, guided by its markings and figures, selects from his heave of glass the pieces that from his heaps of glass the pieces that he needs for his design, and under his nimble fingers the window begins to take shape and color. The pieces are united by cords, not of steel, but of lead. The material for

this purpose is a lead wire which has been drawn into a shape not greatly dissimilar from that of a railroad rail. On each side is a deep groove, into which the edges of the pieces of glass are placed, while the lead, being readily bent, placed, while the lead, being readily bent, is curved here and there round the different parts of the pattern until, having run from end to end, or from one side to the other of the window, it is firmly secured into the frame. The places are then comented to the lead to render the structure more solid, it is fitted into an outer frame and is ready to be placed in position in

Curious Processes. In connection with the manufacture of

ornamental glasswork there are many associated processes, not only interesting, but some of them extremely curious. An immense amount of "ground glass," for instance, is employed, not only in art glass windows, but in offices and other places where light is desired and yet where a certain amount of privacy is considered necessary. The ground glass in doors and windows answers the requirement and is prepared in enormous quantities. Formerly it was ground by hand, the grinder, with a hard stone block, laborlously going over a hard stone block, laboriously going over every portion of the plate until the desired effect had been secured. Later it was ground on a wheel, like a grindstone, and the labor of the grinder, and at present all glass is ground by the aid of the sand

in outward appearance resembling a huge ice box. Within, through a number of tubes, a powerful plast is operated, car-rying with it great quantities of fine, sharp sand, as white as show. The sand is driven

rying with it great quantities of fine, sharp sand, as white as snow. The sand is driven with great violence against the surface of the glass, and the particles of quartz cut and tear away the surface of the glass and give it that beautifully smooth appearance which admits the light and yet not in sufficient quantity to anable objects to be discerned through the pane. The prevailing characteristic of the sand blast room is dust, a fine white powdery dust, which rapidly turns gray all articles of clothing and gives a uniform tint to the skin of face and hands.

The presiding genius of this department wears over his nose a wool or fur protector. For the air is full of powdered sand and glass, and he does not care to make his lungs a receptacle for silex. Sometimes he protects his eyes with glasses or goggies, a wise precaution, for nothing is more harmful than the glass dust.

Plates of ground, with ornamental figures of clear glass, are often seen. These are made by sketching in outline the figures designed to remain clear. These, whether leaves, flowers or conventional designs, are then covered with a preparation which resists the sand during the time that the

BOYS' SPRING SUITS, HALF PRICE.

Owing to the excessively hot weather last summer everybody carried over a large stock of Boys' Woolen Garments, and as it is against the policy of this store to sell goods brought over from one season to another, we offer you now, just before the spring season begins, the entire lot of these Boys' Short Pants' Suits, at exactly ONE-HALF of the original prices. The original price tickets are still on the garments-select what you like and pay us

\$1.25 for Suits Marked \$2.50 \$1.75 for Suits Marked \$3.50 \$2.25 for Suits Marked \$4.50 \$3.00 for Suits Marked \$6.00 \$3.75 for Suits Marked \$7.50

\$1.50 for Suits Marked \$3.00 \$2.00 for Suits Marked \$4.00 \$2.50 for Suits Marked \$5.00 \$3.25 for Suits Marked \$6.50 \$4.00 for Suits Marked \$8.00

There are Sailor Blouse and Vestee Suits for the little fellows up to 9 years of age, and Double-Breasted Box Style for boys from 8 to 16 years; neat Plaids, Checks and Scotch Mixtures, and Blue and Black Serges. It is beyond question the greatest opportunity ever offered in Washington to purchase good, reliable garments for boys at a mere fraction of their real worth.

CHERY & MORAN CO.,

The Men's Store,

811 Pa. Ave. N.W.

AMERICA'S BEST SPRINGSHOES

At Special Saturday Prices.

The present magnitude of our Sales is entirely due to the high standard of our new Spring Styles. Our new Styles are positively the MOST EXCLUSIVE, our Qualities The BEST to be found in America-and it is this progress, from Season to Season, that has earned for our Sales their ever increasing growth.

Every tasteful dresser, every prudent shoe-buyer should come here tomorrow,-we believe we can show them fully as many new Spring Styles as can be found at all other Washington Stores put together-and as an additional incentive we shall quote for tomorrow the following

SATURDAY SPECIALS:

Children's.	Women's.	
Boys' and Girls' \$1 grade serviceable and shapely Vici Kid and Satin Calf Springheel Shoes,—Sizes up to 2. Tomorrow	Hand-sewed Kid Oxfords and black or tan Kid Laced and Button Boots, most any Style of heel or toe, qualities that you usually pay \$2 for. Tomorrow	Ga las un T
Guaranteed tan and black Kid and Sterling Calf dressy Shoes for Boys and Girls, — all Sizes, — qualities that can't be matched under \$1.50. Tomorrow	Feather-weight or extension Sole hand-made unsurpassed \$3 grade Patent Leather, black or brown Kid Boots and Oxford Ties, — fully 25 different Styles. Tomorrow Only\$2.39	an to ov T

Our \$1.95 Sale

Our famous WEAR-PROOF Dress and School Shoes for Young People of all ages, —in a great variety of stunning new Styles, of Patent Leather, tan and black Kid and Calf.

Tomorrow.......\$1.50

Of Women's and Men's fine Oxford Ties and high-cut Shoes is continuing to be the Spring Shoe Surprise of Washington .- All the latest Styles of Patent Leather, tan and black Eid and Calf .that are sold by other Dealers at \$2.50 and \$3,-being offered here at \$1.95 a Pair.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S 3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

Corner 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

glass is subjected to the action of the blast, and when the plate is removed the artificial covering is taken off and the designs left in clear relief.

The beveling room is another interesting department. Here are emery wheels and grindstones laid horizontally, each with a water tank overhead. Taking a plate of glass, square at the edges, the workman presses it firmly against the stone, and, with a sharp, harsh, saw-filing sound, the glass is cut away to the desired bevel. No measurements are taken; the workman trusts his eye, and an experienced man will make a bevel from end to end of a sixtyinc.. plate as true as though it had been measured with the most delicate of instru-

ments.

The first operation leaves a rough edge, which is afterward smoothed and polished on the emery wheel. The emery disk is used for another purpose, that of cutting intaglio figures on a plain glass plate. The figures are first sketched in outline, then the workman, holding the plate firmly in both hands, presses it against the wheel, which cuts away the glass, at the same time leaving a high polish on the incised figure.
The chipped glass, often employed instea

The chipped glass, often employed instead of ground glass in windows and doors, is made by a simple yet effective process. The plate is simply covered with a thick layer of stiff glue and placed in a drying room. As the glue dries it curls up into flakes of varying sizes and falls off, and every flake of glue brings with it also a flake of glass, thus producing the mottled effect so pleasing in ...is variety. It might be supposed that, with all the handling, heating and drying, with the carrying to and fro in the various operations, the sum total of accidental breakage would be very large. In fact, it is an insignificant item, for, in the first place, glass is not so easily broken as most people suppose; in the second, the workmen know how to handle glass, and, in the third, they understand that they are handling glass, and are accordingly careful.

The cost of ornamental glass work depends partly upon the dealing.

pends partly upon the quality of glass employed, partly on the design. Art glass is in many different grades, some scarcely more expensive than plain glass, some worth almost their weight in silver. The man who wants expensive glass must pay well for it; he who is content with a cheap-

well for it; he who is content with a cheaper variety, almost as handsome, can have a window for very few dollars. The elaborateness of the design has much to do with the cost of the window.

A plain figure can be cheaply made; an intricate design, with many small pieces, is expensive. A small window, made of the ordinary grades and in a plain design, can be put up for \$5 or \$10; an intricate pattern may mount into the hundreds. All depends on the customer, for the art glass worker is in the business to please, and is able to satisfy every variety of taste and weight of pocket book.

With a Grievance. From the Chicago Tribune.

"I understand you whipped my boy this norning," the angry father said, striding

into the school room after the children had "Yes, sir, I did," the terrified teacher nswered. "But I did not whip him se

verely."
"That's what I'm kicking about," he rejoined. "You didn't hurt him at all. Now, look here, sir. I'm one of the largest tax-payers in this school district, and my boy is entitled to as good a whipping as you give any other boy. Understand that! If you allow him again you'll hear from me in a thaw out and become as lively as ever. sists the sand during the time that the way you won't like. Good afternoon, sir." meet, to say nothing of the prospect for now wants to marry her the third time.

STEALING A RAILROAD. The Special Freight Carted Away the

"Did you ever hear of a man stealing and carrying away a railroad, or did you ever know that a railroad in Wisconsin was once stolen and carried away?" asked Edward Barber, an early day railroad man of Wisconsin, and now the well-known real

estate dealer of Milwaukee.

"Never heard of a novel case like that eh? Well, I was very much of an interested spectator of the stealing of a ratiroad in Wisconsin in the early days of struggling railroad enterprises, and as one of the officials of the fated road I was compelled to stand alongside the right of way and see our railroad picked up and hauled away—a genuine case of stealing—and it was all done before the company could get out any legal papers to stop it, because the road was stolen on Sunday."

Mr. Barber then proceeded to give the details, which are of particular interest just now in view of the semi-centennial

terprise known as the Wisconsin Central Raflway Company (not related or in any way connected with the present road of the same name) had its beginning in Illinois and Wisconsin. Its projectors were capitalists interested in both states, and the plan was to construct and operate a line of railroad from Elgin, Ill., to Lake Geneva, and from Eigin, Ill., to Lake Geneva, and from the latter point to Whitewater and Jefferson, Wis. The original projectors secured and paid for the right of way from Eigin to the Wisconsin state line and from the boundary to Jefferson, and later up as far as Columbus, in this state. The road, constructed of "scrap iron" placed on scantling run lengthwise, like the original tramways in England, was completed and operated from lengthwise, like the original tramways in England, was completed and operated from Elgin to Lake Geneva. No attempt was made at an extension for some time, but later the enterprise was taken hold of by New York capitalists, headed by Euclid Chadsey and others, and an effort was at once made to construct the road to Jefferson and Whitewater from Change Times. son and Whitewater from Geneva. The new promoters issued \$1,000,000 in bonds, which were in addition to the farm and town bonds already issued and sold for the benefit of the enterprise. A contract wa then made with the Canadian railway con

the benefit of the enterprise. A contract was then made with the Canadian railway construction firm of George F. Harris & Co. Harris immediately came to Wisconsin from Canada, bringing with him a large outfit, consisting of steam shovels, experienced workmen, etc., and started in in dead earnest. He secured W. H. Bradford, now a well-known retired citizen of Milwaukee, as his private secretary.

About the same time the new owners ordered 1,200 tons of English "T" rail, to be delivered in Milwaukee. These rails were finally unloaded at the dock at Milwaukee in bond, and the secretary of the road, Edward Barber, was called upon by Collector of Customs Gotlelb Welss to plank down \$12,000 in gold as duty on the "foreign iron." Harris went to work grading the road from Geneva north and did some heavy cutting through to Jefferson, where he put in a bridge over the Rock river, to connect the road with the Northwestern line. The English rails were taken to Whitewater and laid for a distance of about two miles, making a spur from the Milwaukee and the Mississippi road.

Then rumors of war depressed business, capitalists became timid and hard times set in, and the companies with completed roads found it very, hard to make both ends meet, to say nothing of the prospect for

new enterprises. The bonds of the Central would not sell, and its funds got low. Harris had a big bill due on work fatthfully performed. The company met and decided to give him the bonds to see what he could do with them. He could do nothing, of course, and the company is still in his debt. He wanted his money, and his men were clamoring for their pay.

One bright Sunday morning some one reported to the chief engineer of the new road, Frederick Starin, that a long train of flat cars had arrived at Whitewater Junction, and that the trainmen had broken the switchlocks on the track connecting

Men's.

Fine hand-made Velvet Calf, Vici Kid

d soft tan Shoes and Oxfords, -superio

The nobblest Styles ever shown at any price,—in all the popular leathers,—in Blucher and regular Style Oxford Ties, Lace or Button.—Far shead of any advertised \$3.50 Shoes.

Tomorrow......\$3.00

Tomorrow....

Junction, and that the trainmen had broken the switchlocks on the track connecting the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Wisconsin Central's two miles of spur. Starin got the secretary, Edward Barber, and both hastened to the scene to learn just what was up. They found their contractor, Harris, in charge of the train, and he had a big crew of his men with him. He ran his "special" up to the far end of the road, two miles beyond the Junction, and there, on that beautiful Sunday morning, when courts were not in session and ing, when courts were not in session and injunctions could not be had, his gang prosin Central railroad on his special train-ties, rails and all. The men would take up and place a section of the road on the flat cars and the train would then retreat of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul flat cars and the train would then retreat far enough to give the men a chance to work on the next section, thus taking up the track in the wake of the train until all of the two miles of railroad were on board. Then Contractor-Conductor Harris gave the signal and his train, with its load of English rails, pulled out on the main line of the Milwaukee and Mississippi and dis-appeared around a curve. It was along in 1859 that the railway en-

appeared around a curve.

"What did we do?" exclaimed Secretary
Barber. "Well, what could we do? Harris had our road aboard his train; it was
Sunday, and besides, he had a big gang of
Irishmen with him, and we decided under
the circumstances to let him steal the road. the circumstances to let him steal the road. We knew he could not get his money, and we did not blame him much. As his train passed us with our railroad on board he smiled graciously at us and waved a goode bye. We never saw Harris after that. The bye. We never saw Harris after that. The remainder of our railroad in Illinois gradually disappeared also; we never knew how or where. But the right of way is still there—paid for. In later years Edwin H. Abbot and George Esterly of Whitewater, the inventor of the Esterly reaper and header, made an effort to revive the project, but without success, and it was never built."

Photographs on Your Skin. rom the National Photo News and Views.

A Roumanian chemist named Dinkeresco has discovered a means of combining the substances which are used in sensitizing paper for photographic purposes, so that they can be applied to the human cuticle without injuring it, and the skin thus be made a sensitive plate for the printing of a photograph. Dinkeresco's remarkable discovery is a combination of photography covery is a combination of photography and the etching process, and to some extent the image is "bitten" into the cuticle. At any rate, the impression is permanent, the image clear and distinct, and the skin is not made a negative, but really a sort of sensitized paper. The impression does not wear away with the change of the 'issues, and the renewal of the surface of the skin, because the substances or changes which have been produced by the process of photography are renewed according to the modifications produced by the "hiting" process, just as those of a tattooed outline are. And whatever the mechanical means employed, the results are remarkable.

A Connecticut man was married and di-